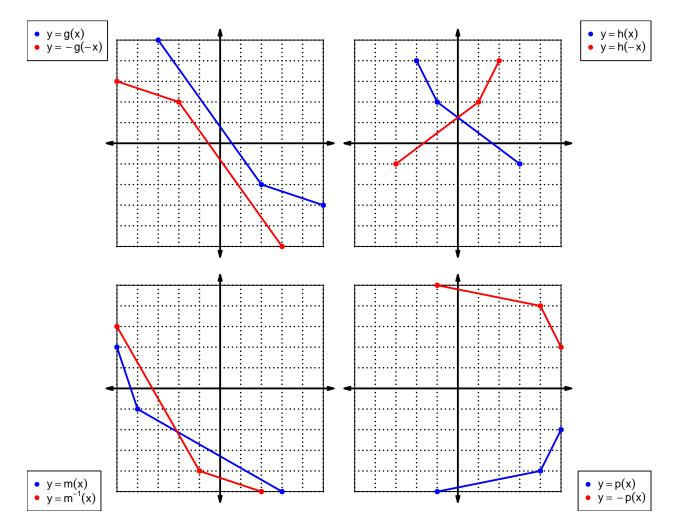
1. Let function f be defined by the polynomial below:

$$f(x) = 4x^4 + 3x^3 + 6x^2 - 5x + 2$$

Draw lines that match each function reflection with its polynomial:

Reflections	Polynomials
-f(x)	$-4x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 2$
-f(-x) ●	$-4x^4-3x^3-6x^2+5x-2$
f(−x) •	$4x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 2$

2. In each xy plane shown below, a function is graphed with blue. Draw the indicated reflections (as a second curve, indicated in legend) with black (or with whatever you have). The x axis is horizontal and the y axis is vertical (as typical), and the scale is equal on both axes.



For all questions on this page, the functions f, g, and h are defined by the table below.

\boldsymbol{x}	f(x)	g(x)	h(x)
1	2	8	3
2	6	7	8
3	3	4	9
4	8	1	7
5	4	2	6
6	1	9	1
7	5	6	2
8	9	3	5
9	7	5	4

3. Evaluate h(5).

$$h(5) = 6$$

4. Evaluate $f^{-1}(2)$.

$$f^{-1}(2) = 1$$

5. By filling more rows of the table, it is possible to make function h **odd**. If that were done, what would be the value of h(-4)?

If function h is odd, then

$$h(-4) = -7$$

6. By filling more rows of the table, it is possible to make function g even. If that were done, what would be the value of g(-9)?

If function g is even, then

$$g(-9) = 5$$

7. A function, f, is **even** if f(x) = f(-x) for all x in the domain. A function, g, is **odd** if g(x) = -g(-x) for all x in the domain.

Let polynomial p be defined with the following equation:

$$p(x) = -x^3 + x$$

a. Express p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$p(-x) = -(-x)^3 + (-x)$$

 $p(-x) = x^3 - x$

b. Express -p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$-p(-x) = -(x^3 - x)$$
$$-p(-x) = -x^3 + x$$

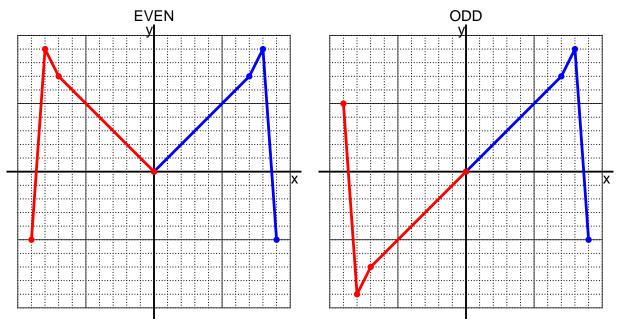
c. Is polynomial p even, odd, or neither?

odd

d. Explain how you know the answer to part c.

We see that p(x) = -p(-x) for all x because p(x) and -p(-x) are equivalent polynomials. Thus function p satisfies the criterion for being an odd function.

8. I have drawn half of a function. Draw the other half to make it even or odd.



9. Let function f be defined with the equation below.

$$f(x) = 8x - 6$$

a. Evaluate f(5).

step 1: multiply by 8 step 2: subtract 6

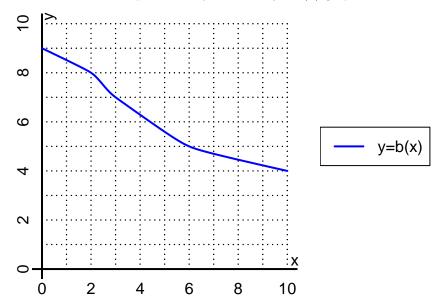
$$f(5) = 8(5) - 6$$
$$f(5) = 34$$

b. Evaluate $f^{-1}(18)$.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{step 1: add 6} \\ \text{step 2: divide by 8} \end{array}$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+6}{8}$$
$$f^{-1}(18) = \frac{(18)+6}{8}$$
$$f^{-1}(18) = 3$$

10. The function b is represented by the curve y = b(x) graphed below.



a. Evaluate b(6).

$$b(6) = 5$$

b. Evaluate $b^{-1}(8)$.

$$b^{-1}(8) = 2$$

- 11. Function f is defined by the table below.
 - a. Complete the columns for -f(x) and f(-x) and -f(-x).

\overline{x}	f(x)	-f(x)	f(-x)	-f(-x)
-2	-8	8	8	-8
-1	-3	3	-3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	-3	3	-3	3
2	8	-8	-8	8

b. Is function f even, odd, or neither?

neither

c. How do you know the answer to part b?

Function f is neither because neither column -f(-x) nor column f(-x) matches column f(x) exactly.